

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A Card.....	8
Commercial News and Shipping.....	11
Correspondence.....	7
Editorial Articles.....	5
Editorial Articles from the DAILY P. C. A.....	1, 2
Foot Binding in Hungary.....	9
Glanders.....	9
Government Advertisements.....	1
Island Notes.....	3
Local and General News.....	2, 3
Legislative Assembly.....	4
Report of the Inspector of Immigrants.....	6
Report of the Board of Health.....	4
Report of Dr. Fitch.....	3
Sporting Notes.....	2, 8
Story Teller, the.....	9
Spreckels the Monopolist.....	5
Trotting Match.....	3
Thanks.....	8
Things in General.....	5

THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Saturday, June 7, 1884.

WITH the issue of the Daily and Weekly PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of Saturday last Mr. Webb closed his editorial connection with these papers. In doing so he desires gratefully to recognize the many kind and encouraging expressions of appreciation of his endeavor to conduct these journals in an honest spirit and without recourse to vulgar personalities, or illegitimate personal criticisms, many of which welcome commendations have come to him from quite unexpected quarters.

In compliance with numerous requests from our Island subscribers the day of publication of the WEEKLY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will be changed from Saturday to Tuesday. This change will take place on the 1st July, and in consequence there will be no weekly issue of the ADVERTISER on Saturday the 28th instant.

OURSELVES.

The present issue of this journal marks a new period in its history, and makes a seasonable occasion briefly to outline its future course in so far as events may be forecast by an intention to achieve them. In the conduct of the paper, we shall not claim credit of high virtue. We shall not serve the interests of the Kingdom first, and afterward our own. Loyalty to that exalted standard entails an expenditure that we cannot afford, and precludes a profit that we are unwilling to forego. On the other hand, it is not proposed to subordinate the public interest to private gain, for, in the end, there is greater gain in abstaining. A newspaper devoted to the service of the public with an infantile disregard to considerations of personal advantage is the flower of a worthy ambition; but it necessarily perishes without fruitage, benefitting none.

One conducted with a sole view to money-getting by the most immediate means and selfish expedients may live, and even achieve a certain mean prosperity; but this is not because of its ignoble methods—it is in spite of them. The true rule, as attested by observation, confirmed by experience, and illustrated by conspicuous examples of success the world over, is to serve the public by guidance of an enlightened self-interest; and that is the course we mean to adopt, in the assured confidence that in the long run, and with reference to the greater number of instances, whatever is for the best advantage of the public is for ours. Whatever shall tend to the welfare of the Kingdom and its people; whatever shall assist civilization; whatever shall help to broaden and buttress the bases of public and personal morality; whatever shall encourage science, letters, and the arts; whatever shall aid in the better understanding of the principles of good government, and their judicious applications to the complex problems of life; whatever, in short, shall seem to our judgment to be right and expedient in the conduct of human affairs, shall have from us such encouragement and support as the limitations of our ability and influence will permit us to give.

The PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will be the organ of no sect, school or party, but a friend to what is good in all. Life is too many-sided, truth is too reticent, experience

speaks with too doubtful an utterance, human judgment is too obedient to the mandates of self-interest for us to believe that any set of men is in possession of the whole heritage of right. The counsels of the wisest are affected by errors of the most unwise. No sovereign is infallible, no Ministry, no parliament. There is no perfect form of government—no system of laws that affects all the good that its friends affirm—nor all the evil that its critics deplore.

We propose both to widen and to narrow the scope of praise and blame. Espousing the side that shall seem to us most nearly right, we shall hope to find many an occasion to commend the other; antagonizing what we may regard as error, we shall yet welcome an opportunity to show wherein the policy receiving our general support is open to special censure. That we call widening the scope of praise and blame, for by the custom of controversy here, both have been restrained of their liberty to range the entire field.

Each journal has had one standard of right and wrong for its own party; another for the party of its rival. Its commendation and its condemnation never by any chance have made acquaintance, for they have worked on opposite sides of the party line: we propose that our own shall meet and exchange salutations in both camps. Moving more freely they shall, at the same time, know the wholesome restraints of truth. We believe that God has so ordered the affairs of this world that truth is the best thing in it. With truth for an ally, we would rather suffer defeat than divide with falsehood the honors of success. If we mistake the character of the divine polity—if Heaven has so badly planned that a permanent superstructure of good can be erected upon a foundation of falsehood, let Heaven look to the rearing of the edifice; our hand shall not lay the dishonest stone. Let no Sovereign, no Ministry, no Parliament, no party expect from us the dishonorable service of a thick and thin support. We think we know too well the strength of fairness, the power of moderation, the force of a formidable frankness to withhold from any cause that engages our approval the advantages of an advocacy in which these qualities conspire to convince and persuade.

Let all whom we have the misfortune to oppose, be assured that we shall not pursue a policy of "nagging." Whatever we disapprove that we deem of sufficient importance to move our censure, we shall openly and fairly denounce with adduction of reasons. We shall not "hint a fault and hesitate dislike." Censure is an art we do not purpose to belittle by obscene innuendo and vain repetition of trivial jocularity. A mistake as to the meaning and purpose of our remarks, the exact nature of the fault, folly or offense charged, or the person to whom the dispraise is applicable, will be needless. If we make an accusation it will be cast in language that conveys with practical exactitude our meaning, in order that it may be squarely met and, if false, refuted. We have no taste for the literary bushwhacking of an irresponsible and unappeasable obstructiveness, nor any faith in the efficacy of irritation as a means of reform.

To the larger interests of the Kingdom, political, commercial and social, we promise an allegiance unaffected by the vicissitudes of dynastic and ministerial succession, independent of advertising patronage and popular favor. We believe that Hawaii's geographical isolation, ought not to be paralleled by, and repeated in, a policy of seclusion. At many points our interests touch and blend with those of greater and more powerful states; at some doubtless, they conflict. To these points we hope to aid in directing the intelligent attention and discreet patriotism of our rulers and people. Preservation of friendly relations with all foreign countries, concession of reciprocal advantages to those that relax in our favor the stringency of their laws; adoption and adaptation of whatever in their systems is the fruit of a longer experience and a wider wisdom; encouragement of their citizens and subjects to investment of their capital and sale of their labor here—these are objects that we deem worthy to engage the highest and ripest thought, the best and broadest energies of journalist and statesman alike; and to their discussion we shall

bring no caviling spirit, no blind prejudices and no mean intolerance.

This, in bald outline, is the theory of journalism which—not without an alert sensibility to its personal advantages—we shall endeavor to push to practice. The ideal is a high one, and doubtless we shall fall short of its complete attainment. As a policy it is itself imperfect, inasmuch as it does not cover the entire field of a journal's legitimate activities, but such as it is we present it, not only as a record of intention, but as an aid and stimulant to endeavor—not only as a covenant with our readers, but as an instruction to our writers. We have formulated the law by which we wish to be judged.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We reproduce, to-day, by request, the programme of the forthcoming Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to be held at Kapiolani Park on Friday and Saturday of next week. We would remind all those who are intending to be exhibitors that the earlier they send in their entries the easier it will be for the Board of Management to make the necessary arrangements for their reception and display. Those who wish to have their exhibits properly described and named in the catalogue should take care that the necessary information is sent to the Board in good time. This applies especially to horse-stock and cattle. We are informed that many of the entries sent in give scarcely any particulars except the number of horses, &c., for which accommodation is desired. We are further requested to say that the Board of Management meet to-night, when they will be glad to give consideration to any queries or suggestions on the subject of the Show that may be addressed to them. We have heard on the street inquiries and criticisms as to minor details, and it will be well if these were addressed to the Board, whose members are all anxious that the public, and especially all exhibitors, should be satisfied and pleased.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

So the Legislature took a recess for a week, and no doubt the Honorable gentlemen who comprise that body needed a rest, as the arduous labors were beginning to make impressions upon their overtaxed brains. The Committees have had a week in which to finish their respective tasks, though, by the way, some of the noisy and verbose members took advantage of the recess to leave the capital and engage in professional duties that are more remunerative than legislating. But Monday will probably find them all in their respective seats, and only too willing to sign their names to reports that have been prepared during their absence and about the contents of which they know but little or nothing.

The talk of the town for the week has been the Bank Charter Bill. So many different constructions have been put upon the most important sections, that finally the Chamber of Commerce deemed it advisable to obtain legal opinion on the matter, which confirmed the Chamber in the belief that the passage of the Bill would be "fatal to the financial credit of the country abroad, to its prosperity at home, ultimately to the national independence." It remains to be seen if the Legislators will coincide with the views of the Chamber of Commerce.

Since my last communication the Honorable member for Ewa and Wai-anae brought in his hobby, i. e., a bill relating to the observance of Sunday. It was indefinitely postponed, reconsidered, and finally received a fatal stab. The following day Mr. Brown thought he would get even with the gentlemen who opposed his moderate bill by introducing a resolution calling upon the Marshal and his sheriffs to enforce the existing law, but on the member for Lihue saying it was his intention to introduce a bill to amend the law, Mr. Brown withdrew his resolution. The House will probably hear of the new bill during the coming week.

The Libel Bill has not yet been reported on, and, when it is, there will in all probability be a wide difference of opinion between the introducer of the bill, who is also chairman of the Select Committee to whom it was referred, and the other members of the committee, of whom Attorney-General Neumann is one.

The new Hawaiian Directory appears to have received a liberal support. It will be found a very complete compilation, interspersed with a few jokes and incongruities that are typical of the compiler-in-chief. Mr. Baget has, during his short stay, acquired numerous friends, and no enemies, and will leave behind him the name of a poet! Strange, but nevertheless true, that quite a number of young men from California claim to be poets.

Poetry is probably like what a well-known medico in this city says of leprosy: "It is neither contagious nor infectious;" but, nevertheless, a number of young men who think they have the gift of Tennyson, scribble doggerel that were better cast in the flames than published in journals.

But why should I not try my 'prentice hand? 'Tis only a subject that is wanted. The sudden stoppage of water yesterday caused me to pen the following effusion on behalf of my landlady:

Dry! dry! dry! dry!
All of the waterpipes hopelessly dry,
And none of us know the reason why,
Unless the small notice catch our eye,
(Which they're not at all likely to do by-the-bye,
For there's none of them posted our dwellings
nigh),
And so through the telephone housekeepers cry
To the boss of the waterworks—"Next time tell
us why,
By means of the newspapers, why, oh! why
Are the pipes from the reservoir dry! dry!
dry!!!"

The long-looked for match between George Treat and Joe Dake drew a crowd to the Park on Saturday last, in the hope of seeing some genuine trotting; but when the favorite could not distance his opponent in 2 min. 52 sec. his backers began to think there was a screw loose somewhere. Be it said, to the honor of the new Jockey Club, that they did hold an investigation, and elicited statements from interested parties, from which it was inferred that fraudulent racing is still a possibility in this part of the world. It resulted in preventing Mr. Billy Horan and his horse from taking any active part in the proceedings of the 11th instant. Drivers and owners should take warning, and eschew all such people who would buy or sell a race for personal gain.

With the exception of a prejudiced few, everybody loves to see a good honest race. There promises to be such on Wednesday next, and I anticipate seeing the largest and most fashionable gathering on that day ever known to assemble at the Kapiolani Park.

The gentlemen of Kohala have set a good example in placing a cup to be run for. If all is true that is said about the horses that are training for the Kohala Club Cup there is every probability of this mile and a quarter dash being "Snap"-ed by a bay gelding that is good for two "Miles," and finding a resting place in the district of North Kohala.

A day's recess intervenes between the Races and the Show. Everybody of course, will go to the Show, and so they ought. It is a pleasant drive to the Park, and as all the betting will be over, and it is hoped, settled, the steeds that caused the excitement and infringement of the law but 48 hours previously, will receive the very best attention and encomiums of the most fastidious.

I cannot consistently close my remarks without saying a word for "Captain Cator." He was admired by all horsemen for his sterling qualities, and his sudden and untimely death in the prime of life is a source of regret to his owner and his friends. Requiescat in pacem.

CROWQUILL.

SPRECKELS "THE MONOPOLIST."

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Gazette rails as follows: "Monopoly most grim of aspect is overshadowing these fair isles." "The progress by which the serpent has been gradually twining his coils around the quivering body of this little State has been slow but it has been sure. * * Shall we then sit tamely down, and folding our hands, meekly wait till the snake is coiled completely round our limbs, and with glittering, beady eyes fascinating ours gives the final constriction and breaks

every bone, leaving us a pulpy mass to do with as he will?"

The monopolist here symbolized in this newspaper bosh as a boa constrictor, is Claus Spreckels, Esq. Let us see, from a fair and reasonable standpoint, what he has done in the way of "twining around the quivering body of the little State," and of crushing the community generally. In 1878, the "monopolist hand began to work," by investing money in a desert common on Maui, until he and the friends he had persuaded to join him, had spent in that dry desert over three millions of dollars in hard coin brought by him and them into the country, so that in the year 1883, "the crushing monopolist" was enabled to tender to the Government the sum of twenty thousand dollars as advance in part payment of his taxes for the year, which sum was more than any business man in this kingdom would have paid for the fee simple title to the whole property in 1878.

Another "coil of the serpent" was twined in 1882, when the King's ministers were anxious to carry out the enactment of the Legislature, that had provided half a million dollars for immigration to promote re-population and to meet the wishes and requirements of industrial enterprises that needed large recruits of laborers, yet they were obliged to suspend operations because parties interested would not buy bonds as provided for by law to further the measure, and then it was that the monopolist like "the great highwayman of the nineteenth century," as stated by the Gazette, "showed the manner in which the strength of his hand could be used," and said to the Ministers, "go on with your immigration, you shall have all the money that the interests of the country may require." And by the help of the "monopolist" six thousand Portuguese men, women and children have been brought to these Islands who, without his helping hand, would be at this day in the islands of the Azores.

Is the "monopolist" crushing the life out of Maui by his enterprise in Spreckelsville? Is he not employing and feeding his thousands of laborers and paying them not with hard coin wrung out of a poor country, but imported from his resources in other lands, because his enterprises here have not paid him back an equivalent for his outlay? And where are the fleets of sailing vessels said to be driven away by the "monopolist" from the port of Honolulu? Are they not crowding with their sails the ports of Kahului, Hilo and Mahukona?

Has he not dealt liberally and fairly with all men? Giving better terms and better prices than they could get elsewhere? And who has held back the crowds of friendly investors who should come to these shores to invest their capital and compete with this crushing "monopolist"? Surely not he who has provided the only class of superior and costly conveyance that is calculated to tempt the men of surplus means in other lands to come to our islands to invest.

Claus Spreckels is a bold and generous man of enterprise with the enlightened spirit of a statesman. He deals not only with a bold but with an open hand.

And who are his detractors? How will they compare with him, as to the coin they have brought into the country, and as to the stimulus they have given to the productive enterprises of the Kingdom? Who are they? And where are they? Are they not mostly a class of professionals who never strove to make two blades of grass grow where one had grown before?

But their partizan outcry is well understood, and can never affect in influential quarters, the opinion that Claus Spreckels, Esq., is the friend of the Hawaiian people and of the best interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

As for the Bank Charter Bill, the chief ground for accusation against Mr. Spreckels, it has not yet been discussed in the only quarter where there is a right to accept, to amend, or to reject it; and until such discussion has been at least initiated, invective and outcry in regard to the matter, are to say the least rather premature.

A London literary journal proposes that when a popular phrase has been used 100,000 times it should be discarded. Let us begin with "as it were." No, come to think of it, let us begin with "he was conspicuous by his absence."